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A/50/156
6 April 1995
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Fiftieth session
Item 107 of the preliminary list*

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

Letter dated 28 March 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in March 1995, I have the honour to transmit the attached Declaration of Latin American Parliamentarians, adopted by consensus by Latin American parliamentarians on the occasion of the Summit.

In view of the document's substantive and political importance, I should like to request that it be distributed as an official document of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development, to be held at Headquarters from 10 to 20 April 1995.

I also consider it of substantive importance for the debates to be held in the General Assembly as a follow-up to the Summit, as decided in the context of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, particularly paragraph 95 (a) thereof, that this letter and its annex should be distributed as a document of the General Assembly under item 107 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) R. Carlos SERSALE di CERISANO
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Declaration of Latin American Parliamentarians

The undersigned Latin American parliamentarians share the recognition shown by the international community, through its attendance at this Summit, that poverty is a global problem affecting both the underdeveloped world and the first world, since it gives rise to phenomena that threaten the stability of democracies and cause a variety of global conditions of insecurity triggered by the existence of disturbing social disparities. We therefore value the paradigm of human development that conceives economic growth as being closely linked to social development and the people as being the beneficiary of both.

We came to this Summit, rightly called the "People's Summit", convinced that the only genuine path towards a new civilization must be one centred on the human person, on the vigour of human dignity and the freedom of the human spirit, and on the inalienable right of the individual to live a full life guaranteed by the existence of universal social justice.

Parliaments waged an historic struggle to generate political citizenship and extend it throughout the world. Later, through a new generation of constitutional reforms and bodies of positive law, they opened the way to social citizenship. This Summit affords a great opportunity to include in the international agenda and in the role of national parliaments the challenge of enabling all peoples and all human beings, men and women, effectively to exercise their right of access to the market for goods and, above all, the labour market, thereby permitting economic citizenship.

Accordingly, in working to design more efficient instruments for poverty eradication, countries and their parliaments will have to consider the implementation of projects and programmes, adapted to the specific economic and social realities of each country, that guarantee minimum incomes.

Our task, as legislators, is to tear down the walls of indifference to the issue of growth without equity and to the coexistence of economic superdevelopment with human underdevelopment.

As parliamentarians, we pledge ourselves to the ongoing, systematic follow-up of social development commitments and programmes undertaken both at this Summit and at the national level, in order to assess the efficiency, effectiveness and progress of such policies and the impact they have had on the eradication of poverty, the expansion of productive employment and the reduction of social marginalization.

We reiterate our concern about the external debt, which is hindering the development of affected countries. We reaffirm that the International Court of Justice should intervene on this issue and rule on the debt's legitimacy. We propose to create a regional forum to study and measure the impact of speculative financial transactions on our countries' economies, and from time to time we shall propose measures for monitoring such transactions and taxing them to pay for social programmes. We propose to study ways of effectively reaping

the "peace dividend". As representatives of the people, we shall introduce the necessary amendments to our countries' national budgets to permit application of the 20/20 formula. We affirm the need for the highly developed countries to implement official development assistance programmes fully.

In short, we want to open the doors to the demand for individual rights and universal social justice as the ethical underpinnings of human development.

(Signed) Antonia CAFIERO
Senator
Argentina

(Signed) María Antonieta SAA
Congresswoman
Chile

(Signed) Mariana AYLWIN
Congresswoman
Chile

(Signed) Luis Fernando FAGOLDE
Congressman
Bolivia

(Signed) Gloria YOUNG
Legislator
Panama

(Signed) Franco MONTORO
Brazil

(Signed) Ignacio BALBUNTÍN
Congressman
Chile

(Signed) José MAKLOUF
Chile

(Signed) Jorge VALERO
Congressman
Venezuela

(Signed) Roberto Will GUERRERO
Legislator
Panama

(Signed) Francisco Alvarrenga PORTILLO
Congressman
Paraguay

(Signed) Eduardo Matarazzo SUPLIEZ
Senator
Brazil

(Signed) Fanny POLLAROLO
Congresswoman
Chile

UNITED
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General Assembly
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10 April 1995
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 26 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 7 April 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Burundi concerning the so-called massacres that were allegedly committed by the army of Burundi in the commune of Gasorwe in Muyinga province (in north-eastern Burundi).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 26 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tharcisse NTAKIBIRORA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Press release issued on 4 April 1995

The Ministry of Defence has learned with surprise of reports carried by the BBC on 4 April 1995 concerning so-called massacres committed by the army in the commune of Gasorwe in Muyinga province. These revelations have reportedly been confirmed by the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. Robert Krueger, according to the news agencies.

The fact of the matter is that Burundi is at war with the Intagoheka armed gangs allied with PALIPEHETU, which are openly supported by the Interahamwe militias and members of the former Rwandan armed forces.

Since the beginning of March 1995, the army has been engaged in efforts to track down and neutralize these warmongers in Muyinga province. Between 20 and 28 March 1995, a gang of assailants withdrew to safety in the commune of Gashoho. Pursued by the forces of law and order, elements of the Intagoheka militias claiming to be followers of Mr. Léonard Nyangoma decided to take the inhabitants hostage and use them as a human shield.

It should be remembered that these gangs of murderers are in the habit of wearing clothing that resembles some army uniforms. In addition, they are equipped with military firearms and sidearms.

The Ministry of Defence draws attention to the harmful consequences of rash statements and peremptory accusations which would discredit our army instead of condemning the real aggressor which is bent on waging a war against the people of Burundi.

With a view to ensuring absolute respect for humanitarian norms and behaviour in the operations of the army personnel, the establishment of a fact-finding commission has been ordered to investigate the case of Gasorwe. The commission is to submit its report before the end of the week. In the meantime those who are adding fuel to the fire and dream of becoming eyewitnesses to the apocalypse must know that they do not serve the interests of the people of Burundi.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Item 26 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 7 April 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As you will have noted, in recent days the international press has been dwelling on the security situation in Burundi. The media have zealously vied with each other to depict what some wrongly regard as an inexorable deterioration of the situation to the point that they predict that Burundi will soon find itself engulfed by the strife experienced by Rwanda.

I should hereby like to bring the following to your attention, with a view to informing the international community about the disruption of security and peace currently observed in Burundi and about the measures taken to deal with it.

1. The decline of the situation which we have observed during the month of March 1995 is the consequence of repeated provocations and attacks by Hutu militia and gangs against the positions of the forces of law and order and against the Tutsi civilian population targeted. The specialized services of the Government of Burundi have discovered that certain meetings were held on 11 and 18 March 1995 to prepare and coordinate attacks carried out in the capital. These meetings were led by people recognized by the intelligence services as subversive elements of the Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu (PALIPEHUTU) (an illegal organization) on the spot in Bujumbura.

2. It is also a logical consequence of the illegal distribution of arms to young Hutu by political leaders who have not concealed the fact. For instance, Mr. Léonard Nyangoma, former Minister of the Interior and of Public Security, currently President of the so-called Conseil national pour la défense

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* A/50/50.

de la démocratie (National Council for the Defence of Democracy) (CNDD) and its military branch, known as the Forces pour la défense de la démocratie (Forces for the Defence of Democracy), other illegal criminal organizations to which other assailants claim to belong today. The statements made by the leaders of CNDD over foreign radio channels clearly attest to the fact that it is they who are actively contributing to the situation of widespread insecurity in the country. They declare that their objective is to dismantle the army of Burundi and overthrow the present institutions established under the Convention on Governance signed on 10 September 1994.

3. Moreover, the young Tutsi in the capital have followed the bad example of the young Hutu in also seeking to acquire arms. Noting that the Tutsi were chased from their hills in the interior of the country in October-November 1993 and from certain districts under the Bujumbura local authorities, they have, in turn, proceeded to engage in ethnic cleansing in other districts, transforming residential working-class districts into veritable Hutu or Tutsi ethnic ghettos. From time to time they hurl grenades at the central market in Bujumbura to harass the Hutu who have come down from the capital's foothills (to which the Hutu militia of Kamenge withdraw whenever they are pursued by the forces of law and order), but also to pillage and steal. These young Tutsi sometimes benefit from the tolerance of some elements of the forces of law and order. It should perhaps be remembered that the families of the military left in the interior of the country were, in October-November 1993, the primary target of the gangs which committed large-scale ethnic massacres. That situation could probably be the underlying cause of these reprehensible acts. However, whenever an instance of lack of discipline is detected, the person responsible is imprisoned, to suffer the rigour of the military law and regulations. Today several dozen members of the military are incarcerated for this reason.

4. The long crisis which the country has been undergoing for several months has generated a certain distrust among the various elements of the Burundi nation, some of which are evolving in an atmosphere in which reason often yields to passion. The Tutsi are afraid of being wiped out altogether and recall with horror the massacres in Burundi in October-November 1993 and the recent genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda. The Hutu believe that the Tutsi, helped by the "Tutsi-dominated" army, are going to avenge their kin who were massacred in 1993. They seek to destabilize the national army, which they regard as the bastion of the Tutsi. This tension promotes radicalism on both sides.

5. In the face of this situation, the Government of the Republic of Burundi has made a return to peace and security the top priority. In a joint declaration on 30 March 1995, the President of the Republic, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo, solemnly committed themselves, before the Burundi nation, to secure the peace and security for which the nation thirsts. They proposed to all their partners - political parties and social and occupational organizations - that, for a period of three years, the priority objective should be peace, national reconciliation and the reconstruction of the country. Starting on 25 March 1995, the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister decided to preside over weekly meetings of the security services to promote the rapid adoption of the decisions on security which are required.

6. In his 25 March 1995 message to the nation on the security situation in the country, the President of the Republic took the initiative of devoting the month of April 1995 to a vast campaign for restoring peace to the country. In presenting the Government's plan of action on 29 March 1995, the Prime Minister announced that in order to ensure its success, members of the Government, representatives of the people, recognized political parties, the different associations of civil society, including associations representing natives of each administrative entity, and of course national and local government authorities would participate in the campaign. Outreach to such participants has already begun.

7. In parallel with this public awareness campaign designed to restore peace, senior Government authorities have decided to:

- systematically pursue the disarmament of all those who are holding weapons illegally, using appropriate means and ensuring strict respect for human rights;

- take action against all those who are attempting to destabilize the nation;

- protect the men and women of Burundi against any attack on their security, no matter what its origin or who perpetrates it;

- create conditions conducive to the reintegration of displaced persons and the return of refugees;

- resume national economic and social development efforts, particularly in the areas of education, health and agriculture.

8. To this end, the Government of Burundi has already launched a series of actions, which include the following:

(a) Organizing the return of Burundi nationals and foreigners who fled districts of the capital city where there were disturbances and took refuge in Uvira (Republic of Zaire);

(b) Alerting people who have remained in those districts, which for the time being are deserted, to watch over the safety of property left behind by those who fled;

(c) Proposing to the competent bodies the creation of a specialized administration for some communes (including areas under the Bujumbura local authorities) and provinces where disturbances have been particularly acute, in order to break the vicious circle of violence;

(d) Dealing severely with gangs of Hutu and Tutsi terrorists in the city of Bujumbura. Several dozens of them are already in prison;

(e) Continuing to track down and neutralize the warmongers who are sowing terror in the country's north-east. Since March 1995, Burundi has been at war with the so-called "Intagoheka" (those who do not close their eyes) armed gangs,

allied to the PALIPEHUTU, who are obviously being supported by the infamous Interahamwe militias and by the former armed forces of Rwanda;

(f) Organizing the upcoming national debate on the country's basic problems (restructuring of the defence and security forces, guarantees for the inalienable exercise of the rights of minorities, effective enjoyment of human rights for all, etc.). The national technical commission responsible for preparing this debate is already at work.

9. The international community must vigorously condemn the aggressors who have chosen to impose war on Burundi's population. It must denounce with increasing firmness the destabilizers on all sides who are undermining the fragile process of national reconciliation set in motion by Burundi's coalition Government. It should not underestimate the pernicious impact of the unholy alliance between certain Burundi militias and those responsible for the destruction of the Rwandese nation.

10. Instead of engaging in conjecture and envisaging solutions that do not have the support of the political partners in Burundi, the country's friends would do well to propose specific assistance activities in the areas agreed by the United Nations General Assembly (see resolutions 49/7, para. 4, and 49/21 C).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under item 26 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Tharcisse NTAKIBIRORA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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18 April 1995
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Items 42, 44, 84 and 85 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 18 April 1995 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Enclosed please find a letter, dated 14 April 1995, addressed to you and the President of the Security Council by Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Foreign Minister of Palestine.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and of the enclosed letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under items 42, 44, 84 and 85 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

* A/50/50.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 14 April 1995 from the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

The situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the city of Jerusalem, has been steadily deteriorating since 1967 as a result of the failure of the occupying Power, the Government of Israel, to comply with its legal responsibilities in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention and international humanitarian law, and to implement relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967), 465 (1980) and 478 (1980).

In resolution 904 (1994), the Security Council affirmed the necessity of an international presence in the occupied territory in order to prevent friction and clashes.

In view of the friction that exists and the bloody events and clashes which have taken place, it has become the duty of the United Nations, in accordance with the purposes of its Charter and customary practice, to intervene quickly in order to put an end to these Israeli policies and practices, and to make Israel implement the Security Council resolutions.

We are extremely concerned at the rise in tension as a result of Israel's continued refusal to meet its obligations to the United Nations, particularly to the Security Council, and its failure to carry out its responsibilities with respect to the maintenance of world peace and security. The situation in Palestine gives rise to the fear that the fuse of bloody conflict in the region is about to be ignited.

I hope that my request will find attentive listeners, who will react to the situation out of concern for peace, security and stability in Palestine and in the Middle East. The first step towards achieving peace will be taken when Israel meets its obligations under resolution 242 (1967), and withdraws from the territories occupied since 1967, as the Security Council has acknowledged in a number of relevant resolutions. The Declaration of Principles, signed in Washington on 13 September 1993, stated that the aim of the agreement was to achieve lasting peace by implementing Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

(Signed) Farouk KADDOUMI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
State of Palestine
Head of the Political Department of
the Palestine Liberation Organization

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/50/160
19 April 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Item 114 (a) of the
preliminary list*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Letter dated 18 April 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to inform you, in your capacity as depositary of international treaties, that the Republic of Croatia, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, has always supported and continues to cooperate actively with the Human Rights Committee in its noble task of furthering the principles enshrined in the Covenant. However, upon instructions from my Government, I must voice my strong objection against the inscription of "Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)" as a State party to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the provisional agenda and annotations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/104).

I wish to stress, firstly, that there is no State recognized by the international community by the name of "Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)". Secondly, the fact that the above-mentioned document indicates that this "State" has been reminded to present its fourth periodic report could be interpreted as indicating that Serbia and Montenegro represent a continuation of the State, international, legal and political personality of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). For it is only the former SFRY or a State that is recognized as its automatic successor that would be in a position to present its fourth periodic report to the Human Rights Committee.

Such an interpretation would be in direct conflict with the position of the international community and, in particular, with Security Council resolution

* A/50/50.

777 (1992), which stated that the "Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist", as well as with the opinion of the Arbitration Commission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, which stated that "the successor States to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must together settle all aspects of the succession by agreement ... and that none of the successor States may thereupon claim for itself alone the membership rights previously enjoyed by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (opinion number 9).

In this regard, I wish to reiterate the position of the Government of the Republic of Croatia that Serbia and Montenegro must act as other successor States of the former SFRY have done - notify the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depository of international treaties, of their intention to be considered a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by virtue of succession to the former SFRY.

I wish to stress that even if Serbia and Montenegro were to act in such a matter, they would then be in a position to present their initial report as a new State - not a fourth periodic report.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia sincerely desires that this matter be rectified in such a manner as to reflect accurately the legal status of the successor States of the former SFRY.

I would be grateful for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the General Assembly under item 114 (a) of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1995/317
19 April 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 68 of the preliminary list*
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 17 April 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria on the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 984 (1995) on security assurances, dated 12 April 1995 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Slavi Zh. PASHOVSKI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Bulgaria to
the United Nations

* A/50/50.

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ANNEX

Declaration on the adoption of Security Council resolution 984 (1995) on security assurances made on 12 April 1995 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria welcomes the adoption by the United Nations Security Council on 11 April 1995 of resolution 984 (1995) and the respective statements made by each of the nuclear-weapon States on the security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs notes with appreciation the willingness of the five permanent members of the Security Council in case of aggression with nuclear weapons or the threat of such aggression against a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to bring the matter to the attention of the Security Council and to provide or support immediate assistance, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to any non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty that is a victim or an object of threat of such aggression. This is a collective response to the aspirations of the States that have forsworn nuclear weapons under the Treaty to receive security assurances from the Security Council and its nuclear-weapon-State permanent members.

Resolution 984 (1995) is a new step in progress on this important issue and an appropriate point of departure for negotiating a future legally binding international instrument on the provision of security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States.

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21 April 1995

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 20 April 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the statement of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dated 19 April 1995 concerning the forcible seizure by the Albanian authorities of land owned by the people of the Serbian and Montenegrin minorities.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 81, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/50/50.

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ANNEX

Statement of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dated 19 April 1995

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received with indignation the information that on 10 and 11 April 1995 the Albanian authorities continued to forcibly seize the land owned by the people of the Serbian and Montenegrin minorities, the so-called Vračani and Podgoričani, from the villages of Stari and Mladi Borić, where they have lived for centuries. Particularly alarming is the fact that the Albanian police violently used force, arrested 15 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin minorities and brought them to the Skadar police station where they were exposed to brutal physical and mental maltreatment and torture. There were women among the victims, but the hospital in Skadar refused to examine them and issue a medical report on their injuries. All this is a drastic example of a massive violation of basic human, civil and minority rights.

The land forcibly seized from its legal Serb and Montenegrin owners has been given by the Albanian authorities to Mallisori Albanians from the village of Stara Stoja, who have settled this area recently, leaving their old settlements in the mountains. The official explanation of the Albanian authorities, that this is being done as a result of administrative reorganization, and that Serbs and Montenegrins will be given other land, is totally unacceptable and quite cynical. This act of the Albanian authorities is a function of the well-known policy of the forcible change of the national composition and of the breaking up of homogeneous ethnic settlements of the Serbian and Montenegrin population of Vraka, i.e., in the belt along the Yugoslav-Albanian border.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to recall with concern that on 6 and 8 June 1994 the Albanian authorities also tried to seize forcibly about 60 hectares of the most fertile land and to expel the members of the Serbian and Montenegrin minorities from the same villages in that area. They have received no reply yet to their written complaints addressed to the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the President of the Parliament of Albania several months ago, which is yet another example of arbitrariness and illegitimacy.

The latest events prove that the official Albanian authorities continue the policy of national discrimination, the policy of systematic pressure, threats and intimidation against the members of Yugoslav minorities aimed at their forcible resettlement and assimilation.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its great concern over, and condemnation of, such policy of Albania whereby it grossly violates the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as well as basic human rights - the right to freedom, residence and to private property - which is in flagrant contradiction with its declared advocacy of respect for human rights and the development of democracy. The minority policy of Albania pursued vis-à-vis

Serbs, Montenegrins and Goranci is based on a complete denial of their national, human and civil rights. There is an evident discrepancy between the Albanian policy of incitement of the separation of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija, on one hand, and Albania's denial of all rights to Yugoslav minorities in Albania, on the other.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has noted with regret that international human and minority rights organizations and institutions, such as the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, OSCE, the Council of Europe and other forums and non-governmental organizations have tolerated Albania's policy in this field. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects all international factors to accord the most serious attention to the issue of the position of the members of Yugoslav minorities in Albania and to call on Albania to respect the principles which it supports in words and which are binding on it by virtue of its membership in international organizations.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs calls on the Albanian authorities to ensure normal conditions of life to the members of Serbian, Montenegrin and other Slav minorities and to revoke its decision on forcible seizures of land and the resettlement of Vračani and Podgoričani. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which guarantees to Albanian and other minorities all rights under the highest international standards, will continue to make resolute efforts towards respecting the human and national rights of Serbian and Montenegrin minorities and Goranci in Albania.